

SATURDAY SPECIAL \$1.00 Sale

4 lbs. Lincoln Oleomargarine	1.00
3 lbs. Premium Oleomargarine	1.00
8 Cans Corn	1.00
7 Cans Peas	1.00
15 lbs. Sauer Kraut	1.00
9 Cans Armour's Milk	1.00
7 Cans Soup	1.00
14 qts. Dill Pickles	1.00
9 doz. Sour Pickles	1.00
3 lbs. Best Lard	1.00
6 lbs. Beef Chuck Roast	1.00
7 lbs. Rib Stew	1.00

Strictly Cash Market

F. H. MILKS
Phone No. 2



WE SELL SMILES

DON'T BELIEVE IT, EH? COME
IN AND LET US PROVE IT

You'll find a smile in every cup of tea or coffee bought from us.

There'll be a smile in every loaf of bread made from our flour.

Smiles just radiate from our hams and breakfast bacon.

Open a package of our breakfast food—it's just full of smiles.

The cook smiles when she uses our lard and flavoring extracts. That's the most important smile of all. KEEP HER SMILING.



H. Petersen, GROCER
Phone No. 25

WHY YOU SHOULD Eat More Bread

Because

Ten cents worth of flour contains
17 times as much energy as the same amount of eggs.
15 times as much as steak.
6 times as much as pork.
3 times as much as rice.
2½ times as much as potatoes.
Twice as much as beans.

The above figures are from government tests of the relative food values of the different articles of diet.

Our Bread is Perfect Bread

Every process of its manufacture has been reduced to an exact science. When you eat our bread you KNOW you are getting the MOST and the BEST for your money.

Model Bakery THOS. CASSIDY, Proprietor
THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

LILY WHITE

The Flour the Best Cooks Use

FOR SALE IN SINGLE
SACKS TO BARREL LOTS

M. A. ATKINSON, Grocer

Phone 313, South Side

Prompt delivery to any part of the city

BOARD OF TRADE HAD BANQUET

MEMBERS AND GUESTS HEAR
SOME INSPIRING TALKS.

The first regular monthly Board of trade banquet was held, as scheduled, at Shoppenagon's Inn Thursday night of last week.

There was one long table reaching nearly the entire length of the dining room, with just seats enough for 45, and every seat was occupied. Vases of carnations were the only table decoration.

The courses consisted of oyster soup with wafers; roast veal, with dressing, mashed potatoes, asparagus salad, stewed tomatoes, olives and pickles, pumpkin pie a la mode, coffee and cigars.

Throughout the meal there was a general, good natured conversation going on. This coming together of the cream of Grayling's business men seemed to bring out a lot of pent up cheer which was scattered about permissively throughout the gathering, and everybody was ready to say something cheerful or listen while others talked.

Mayor T. W. Hanson had been requested to act as toastmaster, which is always an agreeable job with "T," and also a pleasure to those who attend. Mr. Hanson's remarks were confined mostly to telling of one of the things the Board of trade of Grayling hoped to do this year, and that is to build up a stronger and larger organization. This, he explained, was the object of the monthly banquets, and he hoped that at the next one it would require two such tables to accommodate the guests. He intimated that while the monthly banquets would be continued at present, they probably might be eliminated during the summer months.

Another feature intended was that Grayling accept some of the invitations inviting us to visit other cities and that no doubt we would return the visits of the Bay City chamber of commerce and also the commercial board of Manitowish.

Our newly elected president Harry Simpson was ill at home and thus unable to be present. Also Vice President T. P. Peterson was out of the city. Emil Geigling, who succeeded C. J. Hathaway as secretary, was introduced.

Of course a board-of-trade secretary must be a spell-binder, and Mr. Geigling showed plainly the makings of such. He started out with a "pat" story, and then told his auditors that he was glad to see so many there and hoped the visitors would enroll as members; and that he hoped if we had a good time that night, that we would come again.

There were no set speeches, but instead the toastmaster called upon any he saw fit for a few remarks. The talks were all brief and cheery.

Prof. Otterbein said he was glad to see the happy faces, and was glad to get out with the men occasionally. He told a witty story which contributed a smile to the occasion, and in an earnest manner said that "individuals find it to easy to say, 'O, I guess I'll stay at home tonight,'" while if we get out more often we are usually "glad we went." He said he hoped to be privileged some day to talk to the men in regard to their school children.

Homer L. Fitch, our new attorney and assistant to Prosecuting Attorney Smith, stated that he was surprised to find that Grayling had a board of trade and that it was composed of so fine a body of men. He said it was a credit to Grayling. He endorsed the social features of a board of trade, saying it "promotes good feeling between business men."

The toastmaster introduced C. M. Morfit of the du Pont plant as superintendent of Grayling's largest and finest industry. Mr. Morfit stated that he had been here about a year and that he had been so busy that he had had no opportunity to get in touch with our business men. He showed his appreciation of our fine Board of trade, and said a town was known by the business men in it. He said he stood ready to be with us in anything we may do.

Rev. Mitchell told a couple of stories, then said a few things to make the members feel good. He called us the cream of the intelligent men of the town, and of course he was right. He said such a commercial body has the power to "put over" anything they go after. He said he loved the companionship of men. He likes Grayling and wants to stay here just as long as Grayling people want him to remain.

Rev. Fr. Riess expressed his appreciation of meeting with the members of the board of trade that night, and alluded to them as the "live wires" in any town. He said it was a great help to get out in company with others, and wasn't in sympathy with the "stay at homes." Such people, he said, are knockers, and knockers are the worst things in a town. In Board of trade meetings, he stated, people leave their hammers at home. He offered a suggestion to mark the highways of the country, which seems a

most wise thing to do. In most countries, he said, the highways are carefully marked with sign boards that point the way to the places beyond and thus are a great help to autoists and others, but when one arrives at Crawford county there are very few road signs to guide him. He suggested that the Board of trade appoint a committee authorized with power to see that all roads were properly marked. The large traffic in Crawford county, partly due to the location of the Military reservation within our borders, which has advertised Grayling not only through Michigan but nationally, and is deserving of such accommodations as properly posted road signs would offer.

Thos. Cassidy, introduced as one of the most successful business men in Grayling, said that while he appreciated being called upon, he claimed that speech-making was out of his line. Mr. Cassidy is one of the charter members of the Board of trade and assisted in its organization.

Following the remarks of Mr. Cassidy, the toastmaster took occasion to make a few remarks in regard to our war work. He informed those present that Crawford county was one of the foremost counties in war work and responses to war orders. He told of the splendid work of Mrs. Chas. O. McCullough in forming a fine organization of knitters, and of the good work she was doing as the head of this branch of the Red Cross of Crawford county. Crawford county, he said, now has over 1,000 Red Cross members.

Just at present the county Red Cross chapter needs money, he said, and asked that the other fraternal societies emulate the example of the I. O. O. F. lodge is giving a party or entertainment and give A.L.L. the proceeds to the Red Cross, paying the expenses out of the lodge treasury.

No public meeting would be quite complete with Rasmus Hanson present without a few words from him. He has figured prominently in practically every public movement since the first pioneer settlers built permanent homes in what is now Grayling. It is a matter of history that the old town has never had a single set back since its founding, and with the support, loyalty and able counsel of Mr. Hanson, we are sure to continue in the good old way of "forward."

At this time he responded with a few brief sentences. He stated that "We have enjoyed the best of the land tonight." And that we enjoyed it more because it came from the sweat of our brows. He said in part as follows: Board of trades, shape the destiny of our city. We have duties to ourselves, our country and our fellow men. We have labor to sell—don't waste it. Sell your labors at such figures as will assure a profit. Referring to the war, the speaker hoped that our democracy would in time reach the entire corners of the Earth.

C. J. Hathaway, county chairman of the "Smileage" book campaign, made a brief statement on that subject and asked the support of the members of the Board of trade in the interest of the sale of such books.

Before the banquet party broke up, the men were invited to repair to the Social club rooms over Salling, Hanson company's store and enjoyed a social session. The men played billiards and pool, cards, visited, etc. From start to finish it was a most harmonious gathering and, no doubt, will add strength and interest to our local commercial association.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey Indorses Smileage.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Col. says: "Smileage is not only an inspiration, but one of the most practical, helpful things of this war. I know something of the questions of morality and discipline among the soldiers, as I have seen it in Europe and at home during the war. They cannot be solved by guard houses and jails. They are practical, human questions. 'The Smileage' idea will do more to keep your boys the wholesome, manly fellows that most of them are, and want to be, than all the other systems of entertainment combined. There has to be a deterrent, and the helpful, stimulating entertainment you are arranging for the boys at camps furnishes that deterrent."

"It is a patriotic duty to furnish 'Smileage' and it will do almost as much to win the war as arms and ammunition."

Smileage books, of \$1 and \$5 varieties, containing 20 and 100 pages, are on sale in every city and town in the country. The camp shows to which they pass soldiers will present the best Chautauqua and lyceum talent as well as some of the latest Broadway successes. The Government is backing the movement.

"O. U. Hoover,"
My Thursdays are restless,
My Wednesdays are restless
I am getting more cat-less each day.
My home it is restless,
My bed it is restless,
All sent to the Y. M. C. A.
The bar rooms are restless,
My coffee is restless,
Each day I get poorer and wiser.
My stockings are restless,
My trousers are restless,
My God, but I do hate the Kaiser.

RED CROSS NOTES

Report of Bureau of Military Relief, Michigan State Board.

To all Michigan Chapters:

We have in our jurisdiction three camps:—Fort Wayne, Selfridge Field and Camp Custer.

Fort Wayne contains 600 men, all of whom have been completely fitted out with knitted goods. On Christmas Eve the National League for Women's service had a Christmas tree for which we furnished the Christmas packets through the Detroit chapter.

Selfridge Field at this time has about 900 men, and we have completely outfitted them with knitted goods, which have been distributed through the Y. M. C. A. Field Secretary, Mr. H. F. Wegener who has been helping us. The National League for Women's service furnished the Christmas packets, and each man had one on Christmas Day.

Camp Custer, our largest camp, now has about 22,000 men. Men are coming and going almost every day. We have distributed the following articles:

Helmets, 17463.
Mufflers, 15618.
Socks, 43742.
Sweaters, 32034.
Wristlets, 24738.
Kits, 3785.

SUNDRIES.

95 Sewing bags.
1 case tooth brushes.
1 gross clinical thermometers.
½ Doz. crutches.
2 cases medicines and medical supplies.

1000 Turkish towels.
1000 yards mosquito netting.
1000 bottles tooth paste.
24 fountain syringes.
6 invalid cushions.
6 yards rubber sheeting.
10 oil stoves.
25 safety razors.
1000 bed comfortable.
100 feather pillows.
12 razor strops.
108 bed pans.
2500 packages foot ease.
100 reclining chairs.
108 urinals.

The Field Director, Mr. R. C. Wesells, is at Camp all the time and has well equipped quarters in building No. 995—near the center of the camp on the cement road. Here he has his office and sleeping quarters and limited storage. We also have a warehouse for our exclusive use large enough to store several carloads.

Through the kindness of certain Detroit men, a Christmas tree was erected in the Civic Center and lighted for the first time Christmas Eve, when appropriate carols were sung. The tree itself was donated by Mrs. A. J. Hoyt, 651 Maple street, Battle Creek, and cut from her front yard.

We have shipped from our State warehouse in the Marquette building as per list below, some of the sweaters going outside the state:

Helmets, 10713.
Mufflers, 10748.
Socks, 15585.
Sweaters, 22485.

Emil Kraus

The Best in Dry Goods, Shoes and Wearing Apparel

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods
and Clothing Store

Wristlets, 15622.
Kits, 2200.
Pillows, 75.

CANTEN WORK.

Some wonderful work has been done in this branch largely for the drafted men, although the canteen service of the Detroit chapter has been mostly for moving troops. The Michigan Central Railroad company has provided a building 65x33 in its Detroit yards, in which to carry on this work. This building, which is new, is equipped with every necessary cooking and heating electric appliance to assist in the work.

Canteen work is just beginning, and any of the Chapters may expect rush calls from moving troops, as every moving contingent is provided with a list of the canteen stations and the chairman of the local committees. Let us not fail to do our share when the call comes.

Some criticisms and German propaganda have gone out from time to time, but in every case where furnished with the necessary data we have traced the matter to its source and found it false.

We will appreciate your assistance and suggestions to make the work more effective. We must have in mind however, that we are working for the Army and the Navy in its broadest sense and not for any man in particular. To avoid duplications let our distributions be through the authorized headquarters and not by Chapters for their home boys.

When it is necessary to make inquiry concerning men at any camp, it will greatly help if the communication be addressed to the under-signed. In case of an emergency with reference to any-one at Camp Custer please do not call upon the Battle Creek Chapter for help but get in touch with our Field Director, Mr. Wesells. He is there to care for all Red Cross needs. It is not considerate to ask our members in Battle Creek, which is somewhat re-

moved from Camp Custer, to undertake work at the Camp itself.

Yours truly,
Daniel L. Quirk, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau
for Military Relief of the American
Red Cross, State of Michigan.

Crawford County Chapter.

New members:

GRAYLING.

G. W. Bronzell
Albert Patrick
Ray Preston
A. K. Defrain

ELDORADO.

Burton Williams
Chas. Scott
Lorraine Bridges
Thomas Butler
Henry Scott

Work in surgical dressings under the direction of Mrs. T. W. Hanson was begun last week. A large number of workers are giving their time to this and the results of the first few days are most gratifying.

Five infants' layettes were sent out this week. They will go to Belgium. Mrs. Roeser is supervisor of this work. If anyone has infants garments which could be used report to Mrs. Roeser.

The following knitted articles were shipped this week:

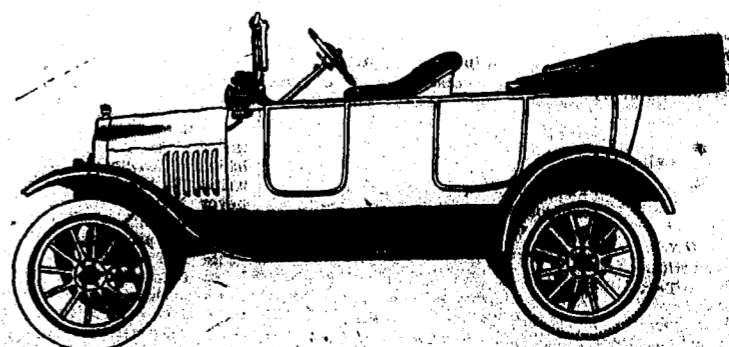
12 sweaters
18 pr. socks
4 mufflers
40 helmets
25 pr. wristlets
40 trench caps

Aircraft Standardized.
It is less than a score of years since the first heavier-than-air machine successfully carried a passenger into the air. It is less than 15 years since the art of controlling such a craft was imparted by the inventor to another, yet today aircraft have been standardized and factories turn them out with the ease that motorcar builders produce their product.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

It's no longer necessary to go into the details describing the practical merits of the Ford car—everybody knows all about "The Universal Car." How it goes and comes day after day and year after year at an operating expense so small that it's wonderful. This advertisement is to urge prospective buyers to place orders without delay as the war has produced conditions which may interfere with normal production. Buy a Ford car when you can get one. We'll take good care of your order—get your Ford to you soon as possible—and give the best in "after-service" when required.

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Michigan.



STATE NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Centerville—Leo Boughton is dead of injuries received when he was kicked in the head by a horse.

Flint—Mike Dimick's back was broken at the What Cheer mine when a train car of coal fell on him.

Flint—Hurler hospital patients are now allowed but one teaspoonful of sugar daily, because of the scarcity. Employees get none.

Monroe—Robbers secured \$50 in cash from the Jessie Dusseau cigar store. This store has been burglarized three times since the first of the year.

Petoskey—Dog teams carrying mail to Beaver Islands from Cross village require a week for the round trip because of the unfavorable ice conditions.

Muskegon—Registered men of neutral countries are being advised by consuls they need not go to war, despite the fact that they have first citizenship papers, according to local draft board members.

Benton Harbor—Twelve southern Michigan fruit packing associations formed a federation at Hartford, for the purpose of obtaining better packing, marketing and standardization of fruit from this section.

Palm Springs—Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod of this place have been officially notified of the death of their son, George D. McLeod, in a hospital in France from pneumonia. McLeod was a member of the sixteenth railway engineers.

Muskegon—Shortening of the hours of local saloons is increasing the number of drunks in this city almost 100 per cent, according to Jerome E. Turner, municipal justice. Judge Turner believes many men in Muskegon are drinking as much in nine hours as they did formerly in 15.

Port Huron—A confirmed story from McGregor, Mich., that Adam McGregor, a prominent and reliable farmer, has a calf on his farm, which has two heads, four eyes, two ears and two mouths. The remainder of its body is normal. McGregor is endeavoring to keep the animal alive, as a curiosity.

Port Huron—Howard Beard, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Beard, who is a member of the famous "Eleventh Engineers" that participated in the Cambrai battle November 30, has written his parents that he is alive and well. He said that 60 per cent of the engineer company was missing after the battle.

Marquette—The Marquette-Copper country highway, through Baraga county, a stretch of 50 miles, will be built this summer regardless of war conditions. It has been decided. The highway will connect the iron and copper industries of the upper peninsula and has been contemplated for nearly two years.

Lansing—Michigan grocers can sell wheat flour provided they sell one pound of a substitute for every four of the wheat flour. This is the change made by the state food administration under authority from Washington. This ratio is only temporary and will be increased later as substitutes become available.

Charlotte—Forty men, who will patrol will begin work this spring. Each man will cover from four to six miles, being responsible for his stretch of highway. The importance of this work has been increased by through truck routes crossing this county. Automobile trains from both Flint and Lansing are now running regularly to Chicago.

Detroit—Mrs. Pauline Sudolkewicz, 36 years old, was shot and severely injured by William Stille, a Grand Trunk detective, while she was picking bits of coal in the railroad yards. Mrs. Sudolkewicz and several boys were going through the yards when the detective spied them. He fired his revolver to "frighten" them. One of the bullets went wild, striking Mrs. Sudolkewicz in the breast.

East Lansing—A paraphrase on "Do your shopping early" has been coined by A. B. Cook, state farm labor administrator, who is now pleading with Michigan farmers to "Order your farm hands now." "There is not so appalling a shortage of men existing in Michigan now as is generally believed," he says. "If farmers wanting hands will get in touch with their county agents now it will be a much simpler matter for them to get the men they need."

Camp Custer, Battle Creek—Camp Custer has passed the \$200,000,000 mark in its soldiers' insurance campaign, practically completing its efforts along this line. Not more than 1,000 men in the 23,000 now here are without insurance, and it is believed that Custer stands first in the percentage of men who have purchased protection. An effort is now being made to persuade every man of the last 1,000 to take out at least a small amount of insurance.

Charlotte—After three days of campaigning in behalf of the treasury department's new movement for the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates, in order to enlist in government financial aid hundreds of thousands of wage earners and small investors, who do not find it convenient to absorb Liberty loan issues, Charlotte is now able to point to the fact that there is not a single citizen within her borders who is not the possessor of one or more thrift stamps and war savings certificates, the first town in the nation to make that record.

Camp Custer—The division surgeon's office has taken steps to protect the soldiers against insanitary conditions in Battle Creek restaurants. It has been discovered by military authorities that one of the cafes which obtained the approval of the state dairy and food commission has not lived up to the requirements of the law. Hereafter, it is stated, the division will operate independently in this regard and wherever it finds evidence that eating places are not conducted in a sanitary manner, will station military police at the doors.

Grand Rapids—The Michigan Rabbit Breeders' Association, in convention here, endorsed the use of rabbits as a substitute for other meats.

Bay City—James H. Hall, a Filion farmer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$12,817.44 and assets of \$7,345.

Muskegon—Magnus Johnson, Montague farmer who confessed that he permitted seven cows to starve to death, was fined \$75 and \$15 costs.

Petoskey—C. C. Colton, Leland, has purchased 8,500 acres of land from the Stephens Lumber Co. A syndicate will colonize this tract, together with 11,500 acres already held.

East Lansing—To increase the standard of Michigan pigs, prizes have been offered this year to farmers exhibiting the four best March-farrowed pigs at county fairs this fall.

Big Rapids—This city has had less sickness and fewer deaths this winter than in past years. Moderately heated homes and offices are credited by doctors for the improved condition.

Hastings—Lying helpless, with a current of 110 volts of electricity passing through his body, Ralph Smith, a workman in a local factory, was rescued just in time from a boiler which he was cleaning.

Albion—Edward Frensdorff, acting warden of Jackson prison, declared in a speech here that the privilege of supplying school books up to the eighth grade in this state would be worth \$300,000 annually.

Ann Arbor—University of Michigan engineering and literary college faculties have approved a course in naval training to be started this summer. It will require two years and will fit graduates to be ensigns.

Cassopolis—The village council has contracted for 2,000 cords of wood from farmers of Cass county and has established a municipal wood yard. A supply sufficient to last through next winter will be obtained.

Houghton—John Pelikka, 26 years old, timberman at the Isle Royale mine, fell 900 feet down a shaft and was instantly killed. They were making repairs at the third level. Their bodies lodged at the twelfth level.

Owosso—Salem's Lutheran church here, composed of Germans, has voted to have all sermons read in English instead of German. This action was taken as the congregation now uses English more generally than German.

Detroit—While sledding a little fuel to his cold home Casper Dziwak, 34 years old, Highland Park, was struck by a trolley and fatally injured. One of the sled runners had caught in a car track and while attempting to extract it, he was hit.

Ironwood—Five hundred pounds of loaf sugar and 450 pounds of flour were confiscated by the county administrator in one home here which he raided. Five hundred pounds of granulated sugar were found in another home. Frequent raids are promised.

Port Huron—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Minne and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sturgis, all pioneer residents, observed their golden wedding. The two couples live in the same house here and have preserved copies of a weekly newspaper which notes both marriages 50 years ago.

Lansing—Twenty-three dead, 22 injured and property loss of more than \$1,000,000 is the record-breaking fire report for Michigan during January as compiled by State Fire Marshal F. H. Ellsworth. The large number of fires which occurred in this state for the past year are described as crimes of carelessness by Mr. Ellsworth.

Marshall—Mrs. Charles Dyer, 39 years old, was burned to death in a fire starting from an over-heated stove which destroyed her home here. It is believed that she suffered from an epileptic fit when she awoke and found the house in flames. She had gone back to bed after her husband left for work on the Michigan Central railroad section.

Grand Rapids—Frank F. Rogers, state highway commissioner, told the Michigan Engineering society that better highways to make possible regular operation of passenger automobiles and freight trucks would prove an important factor in relieving railroad congestion. The commissioner urged counties not to suspend road building during the war as good highways are even more essential at this time.

Battle Creek—This city will experience a spring flood rivaling the one of 1903, in the opinion of W. W. Bridges, superintendent of the city water department. Conditions are ideal for the repetition of high water marks of other years and the only condition which can possibly cause Battle Creek to escape damage this spring is a gradual thawing of snow. A warm rain or sudden warm weather would result in a big property loss to the city.

Detroit—A large fleet of fabricated submarine fishers will be built by the Ford Motor Co. for the government. Contracts for the work have been awarded and deliveries will begin to be made early this summer. All parts of the ships except the engines are to be built in Detroit and the parts shipped to seaboard, where they will be assembled. Each ship will be 200 feet long and will be equipped with the latest discoveries for combating submarines. Plans were made by naval constructors. The exact number of ships to be built was not made public.

Lansing—Of the 18,129,000 bushels of beans of all varieties produced in the United States in 1917 3,515,000 came from Michigan, compared with 3,102,000 in 1916; second only to California, which produced 3,035,000 in 1916 and 5,576,000 in 1915. In acreage sown to beans Michigan led the country in the last two years. In 1917 it was 639,000 acres and in 1916 470,000, compared with 558,000 and 340,000 for California. The only other states to exceed 1,000,000 bushels in production last year were New York and Colorado, with 1,575,000 and 1,476,000 bushels.

FOOD PRICE TO BE NAMED BY STATE

FOOD ADMINISTRATION PLANS "SUGGESTING" PRICES TO PREVENT GOUGING.

PRICES ON STAPLES VARY

Several Cents' Difference On Same Commodity Shown By Reports From Different Towns.

Lansing—A list of suggested prices for staple foods is being worked out by experts at the state food administrator's office.

Other states have already been using the "suggested" list and it is considered necessary in Michigan. According to letters reaching here, the range of prices all over the state is large. Several cents' difference on the same commodity, quality being equal, is reported from various points.

The idea is to have committees representing the administration meet at least twice a week or oftener, and arrange prices at which, in the opinion of the food department, the goods should be sold. It is probable that all prices will be fixed here in Lansing, although one plan suggested is to divide the state into three sections, western, central and eastern. The western prices would be promulgated at Grand Rapids, the ones for the central section at Lansing, and the eastern ones at Detroit.

The publication of the prices in the newspapers would be the official notice of their existence. While the food administration does not attempt to "fix" prices, it does "suggest" them. In other states, where the prices have been so "suggested," the dealers in nearly all instances, have followed them, realizing that if they did not there would be investigation by the government.

FUEL OIL UNDER U. S. CONTROL

Big Distributors Must Obtain Federal Licenses.

Washington—Government control of industry was extended to oil in a proclamation by President Wilson Monday, putting under license manufacture and distribution of all fuel oils.

No mention is made of other oils or oil products, including gasoline and kerosene, but they, too, probably will be put under control soon.

Licenses must be obtained before February 11, by all manufacturers and distributors whose gross sales of fuel, including gas oil, amount to more than 100,000 barrels a year.

A series of regulations drawn by the fuel administration establishes in the east a list of preferential consumers who must be supplied in the order they are given regardless of contracts outstanding.

COLD CLOSES STATE FACTORIES

Railroads Find It Impossible to Move Freight With Dispatch.

Lansing—Despite the fact that coal appeared in larger shipments at the railroad gateways to the state, manufacturing plants continued to close the first of the week.

Continued cold has reduced the efficiency of motive power to an absolute minimum. Consequently many smaller plants had to shut down.

Monday afternoon, the Dow Chemical company of Midland, the largest chemical plant in the state, notified John C. Hicks, acting fuel administrator in the absence of W. K. Prudden, that it had closed. Mr. Hicks promised to hurry coal to the company as soon as possible.

Several large factories in Detroit employing tens of thousands, were also forced to suspend operation on account of the coal shortage.

CUSTER SOLDIERS NOT TO MOVE

Will Not Be Sent to Waco According to Announcement.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.—Camp MacArthur is to have 43,000 soldiers when the Thirty-second division goes to France, according to an announcement made by the military authorities here Monday.

Plans of the government to send a skeleton division of regulars here and to fill it up with selective soldiers from Camp Custer have been upset, and it is now definitely announced that 26,500 regulars will be mobilized here, given a little instruction to develop divisional spirit and then rushed to France.

In addition to the regulars that are to come, there are 12,000 aviation students here now and this number will be increased to 16,000.

Try to Prevent Lamb Slaughter.

Traverse City—As a result of the unparalleled condition that exists in the sheep industry throughout the northwest, the running out of pasture and the necessity of killing or moving the flocks, congress is to be asked in the near future, as a result of propaganda, fostered by Development associations throughout the state, to enact a law prohibiting the slaughter of ewes and lambs. If the law is passed it will bring the big herds to Michigan to populate the cut-over lands.

Wills of Minor Soldiers Valid.

Lansing—Soldiers, 17 years old or over, actually engaged in the service may make valid wills. This is the opinion of Attorney General Alexander J. Groesbeck's department, in response to an inquiry from Canadian military authorities. Citizens may not make valid wills under 21 years of age. The opinion is based on the common law of England, because the law providing for soldiers making wills is copied from the old English common law. Hundreds of boys are affected.

The Stamp Collector



AUSTRIA STARVES SERB PRISONERS

EXCHANGED ITALIAN CAPTIVES REPORT THAT 30,000 HAVE DIED IN PENS.

CONFINED IN WOODEN CAGES

Conditions Terrible, Report Says—Prisoners Underfed, No Care Given Ill Men.

Italian Army Headquarters—Exchanged Italian prisoners who have just arrived from Austrian concentration camps tell of almost unbelievable cruelties practiced against prisoners, particularly Serbians, who are reported confined in cages and fed through bars like animals. An authoritative summary of the statements of these returned prisoners says:

"Treatment of the Serbians is even worse than that of the Italians, indicating that Austria intends to destroy the Serbians as a race. As a result of these conditions there are up to now not less than 30,000 to 40,000 dead from starvation. They are permitted to receive no parcels and are unable to work, because of weakness.

Kept in Wooden Cages. They are put like animals in cages with wooden bars. Through these bars the keepers throw them scraps of un-eatable bread, carrots and turnips as their sole sustenance. The mortality, already great, is increasing, as they are given no care and there are no doctors and no sanitation."

Concerning the Italians, the statement says they returned in rags after suffering ill treatment and exposure to cold while compelled to work on enemy trenches under the guard of Hungarians, who are declared to be particularly hostile to the Italians.

They received a small loaf of bread daily for division among eight men. Conditions are so terrible, the report says, that they will result in not more than one-third of the Italian prisoners coming back alive.

BLOOD POISON STRIKES CUSTER

Four Soldiers Die in Two Days From New Malady.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek—On January 31 and February 1, four soldiers died, and an uncertain number are suffering in the base hospital, from general septicemia, usually known as blood poisoning.

The dead are Merrill S. Gibbs, 310th supply train, Grass Lake; Alfred Johnson, Co. M, 337th Infantry, Edmore; Ralph M. Canfield, 16th engineers, Martin; Alfred Hughes, 160th depot brigade, Morris, Ill.

Reports issued at the base hospital are to the effect that a large number of serious cases of infection have been developing of late. Apparently trivial cuts or lesions develop this infection, and the condition of the men rapidly becomes critical. Sore throats and tonsillitis have, it is stated, developed in to septicemia.

The long, unbroken spell of severe weather, which has not only caused the confinement of men to their quarters, but has created conditions which have depressed the soldiers mentally, is blamed by the surgeons for the appearance of the new menace to camp health.

Snow Plows Fail to Clear Tracks.

Battle Creek—Two steam and two electric plows, working continuously since the blizzard of January 12, have failed to open the line of the Michigan Railway from Battle Creek and Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids, so 350 shovellers were hired last week to carve a way through the snow for interurban cars.

Boys Must Salute Judge.

Detroit—Judge Henry S. Hulbert believes that the salute as demanded in the army by the officers from the private has a good effect not only for discipline, but results in truthful statements. As a result all boys held in the detention house are compelled to salute the judge before they can testify. They must also salute all officers connected with the institution. Judge Hulbert holds that the act of saluting instills in the juveniles mind the necessary feeling of respect.

Prescott Closes Flour Mill.

Port Huron—The state food administrator last week ordered the Capac Milling Co., of Capac, to cease operations until charges of flour hoarding are investigated. It is alleged that farmers of Mussey township have hundreds of barrels of flour stored away in violation of the rules of the food administration. The Capac mill has been requested to furnish a list of the names of all persons for whom flour has been milled in excess of one-half barrel in each 60 days.

FIRST DRAFT TO BE COMPLETED FEB. 23

AGGREGATE OF ABOUT 75,000 MEN TO BE SENT TO CAMP UNDER NEW ORDERS.

SECOND CALL IS UNCERTAIN

Depends On Removal of Men Now In Training—Transfer Regulated By Availability of Ships.

Washington—The first draft army will be completed February 23. The final quotas from those states which have not furnished their full strength will be sent to camp that date. Orders to this effect have gone out from Washington, it was understood the first of the week.

Advance supplies of equipment for the new contingents now are being assembled at the camps and cantonments in various sections of the country. Secretary of War Baker has insisted on the accumulation of ample stocks of clothing and other necessary supplies before the additional men reach camp. The work is being rushed.

Advices that clothing and supplies would be ready in time were received before the provost marshal general decided on the order requiring the induction of the final quotas into military service.

An aggregate of about 75,000 men will be sent to camp under the new orders.

The date of the second draft call is dependent on the removal of troops now in training. There is no plan under consideration which calls for the construction of new cantonments or extensive enlargements of the existing camps.

The second draft apparently will not apply to all states simultaneously. Transfer of the men of the first national army is regulated by the availability of ships. As transports become available, contingents which have completed their home training will be sent abroad.

Registrants to be called under the second draft will be ordered into military service as camp space becomes available.

GERMAN ALIENS REGISTERED

All Those Who Have Not Taken Out Second Papers Must Report.

Detroit—All German male alien enemies in United States above the age of 14 years are being registered this week. In the big cities the registrants report to the police stations and in the smaller towns at post offices.

Austrians, Hungarians, German women and German boys less than 14 years old need not register.

The government wishes it clearly understood that there is no blame to be attached to any particular German and warne officials to be courteous to all registrants. It also reminds the Germans that in registering "they are giving proof of their peaceful disposition and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States."

U. S. TROOPS ON LORRAINE FRONT

Occupy Sector of Trenches Near German Border.

With the American Army in France—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The eastern end of the battle line in the west front runs through French and German Lorraine.

According to dispatches, two Americans were killed and nine wounded during a heavy bombardment Saturday, the American artillery sending back shell for shell.

It was ascertained Monday that the American gunners wrecked several enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them Sunday.

GARFIELD'S ORDERS SUPREME

Warns State Administrators They Must Not Exceed Authority.

Washington—State fuel administrators have been notified by the fuel administration that they must cease exceeding their authority in issuing without instructions from Washington general orders restricting the use of coal.

The admonition was called forth by the fact that some administrators have enforced the Monday closing orders in a manner more drastic than was intended by the government, and because of conflicting instructions issued to consumers.

Rye Not Substitute for Wheat.

Lansing—in answer to many requests from all over the state, the state administration announces that rye flour is not considered a substitute for wheat flour. The list of substitutes as given in the official orders excluded rye flour, and many people thought it a mistake. In nearly all recipes for substitute breads, as published both by the government and by newspapers and magazines, rye flour has been used. Consequently the wrong impression has gotten abroad.

Disease Epidemic Hits Alpena.

Alpena—Local physicians have appealed to Lansing for state aid in fighting the smallpox and scarlet fever epidemics here, following the failure of township and county health officers to take prompt steps to check the spread of these diseases. Sanborn township is said to be in especial danger, as diseased persons have not been quarantined there since the contagion started. All schools, churches and clubs have been closed here, but doctors favor stricter regulations.

CURRENT WIT and HUMOR



HIS ONLY CHANCE.

It was an old situation. Mother went through the pantry, and found that son had been at the layer cake. She sighed, assumed her severe look, and went back into the living room.

"Robert," she said, "didn't I tell you not to touch that cake without asking permission? And didn't I tell you that you couldn't have any cake just before meal time?"

"Yes'm."

"Then why did you take some cake without asking permission?"

"Because I wanted some cake just before meal time."

His argument was flawless, whatever is said about his obedience.

A Busy Line.

"Central, how much longer must I wait to get 4476 Juniper?"

"How long have you been waiting?"

"About ten minutes."

"Judging from the kind of conversation I heard the last time I listened in, there's an engagement ring at 4476 Juniper that is about to be returned. You may have to wait an hour."

Vocally Overzealous.

"Is Bliggins patriotic?"

"Yes, but not always with judgment. He insists on singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' no matter how he makes it sound."

PROBABLY NOT



"I think we could be very happy together."

"But do you think we could be as happy as we could apart?"

Different.

"He can't get blood from a turnip."

"When a collector calls, says Will, But the persistent moo-cow can When he presents his bill."

Suitable Place.

"I should think they could easily raise chickens on board ship."

"What are you talking about?"

"Aren't there hatchways convenient and doesn't a ship often lay to?"

Paradoxical Assertion.

"Why does Jim sit so long in the park?"

"Because he says he has a right to sit there as long as he pleases, and he intends to stand up for his rights."

True Sign.

Friend—That's a wide-awake looking man I met coming out of your office.

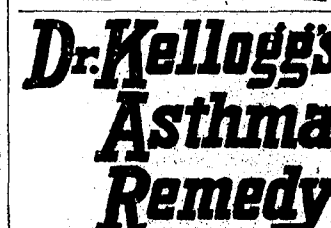
Doctor—Yes; I'm treating him for insomnia.

Exactly.

"There is one odd thing about hot competition."

"What is that?"

"How it freezes out competitors."



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The Comforter

A Story of President Lincoln
Founded on Fact

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the great struggle between the Northern and Southern states came on Allan Fitz Hugh, twelve years old, was at school in Virginia. He was a boy of delicate physique, but was full of fire, and, hearing that Abraham Lincoln was coming southward at the head of an armed force, was much troubled because he was too young to shoulder a musket and repel the invader. He found it difficult during those exciting times to attend to his studies, and had it not been for the influence of his mother, whom he dearly loved, he could not have been kept at school at all.

In those days the passion attending war ran high on both sides. The songs, the gibes, the speeches and what was written concerning the great struggle were very bitter and usually far from the truth. In the North it was "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," and in the South President Lincoln was called "the baboon." The Northern schoolboy conceived the idea that President Davis was an ogre, not realizing that he was an educated gentleman, had commanded a regiment of United States troops in the war with Mexico, had been a United States senator and secretary of war. The Southern schoolboy considered President Lincoln a wild man from the Western woods who delighted in bloodshed. Children whose minds are not developed must concentrate upon one head in any movement in which they are interested. So Allan's thoughts dwelt upon Mr. Lincoln, embodying the great president with his idea of the hated "yankees."

When Allan was fifteen he begged his mother to let him go to fight for the Confederacy. Naturally she clung to her son, and the matter was compromised between them in this wise: If the war was not over in another year Allan was to enlist with his mother's consent. Many boys of his age, both in the North and in the South, broke away from parental restraint and enlisted without permission. Food for powder was in demand, and the recruiting officers often winked at the fact that the recruits were under age. But Allan was his mother's only child, and, being of an extremely affectionate disposition, the bond between them was doubly strong.

So Allan continued at his studies, though he read more about the battles that were being fought than the subjects treated in his textbooks. He lived in Richmond, and at one time had listened to the roar of the cannon during the seven days' battles that had been fought between Lee and McClellan. His admiration for soldiers was away some of his bitterness against the federal generals, but President Lincoln was still the embodiment of his repugnance for the Northern people. The two heads—Davis of the Confederacy and Lincoln of the Federal Union—throughout the war continued to represent the bitter antagonism felt by either side.

In the early spring of 1865 Allan Fitz Hugh came to be sixteen years of age, and his mother reluctantly consented to his going to fight for the North. He was to be sent to the front in the Southern ranks made by the Northern militia. When the time came for him to leave his mother he was seized with a foreboding that he would not see her again. It is questionable whether he suffered the more at parting, mother or son.

Allan enlisted in time to take part in one of the last battles of the war. He saw a dark line of blue on the edge of a wood behind earthworks. With the Confederate line of battle he moved toward it. Suddenly a storm burst in his face. He felt himself collapse and sank down on the ground. His companions in arms went on, but were soon driven back and over him, leaving him there with a stream of blood flowing from his side.

Later he was picked up by a federal ambulance corps and placed on a stretcher. He believed himself to be dying, and, oh, how terrible not to be able to bid his mother good-by! "Mother!" he cried. "Oh, mother!"

A tall, spare man in citizen's apparel heard the wail and directed the carrier to put down the stretcher and, kneeling beside it, asked tenderly: "What can I do for you, my boy?"

"You are a Yankee. You will do nothing for me. I wish to send a message to my mother, but it will never reach her."

"Give me your message, and I promise you that I will send it for you." The next morning Mrs. Fitz Hugh heard of the battle and knew that her son had been in it. While she was wondering what might have been his fate a man rode up to her and gave her a message stating that it had come by flag of truce.

Starting for the front at once, the anxious mother succeeded in bringing her boy home. He hovered for some



"What Can I Do for You, My Boy?"

time between life and death, then began slowly to recover. Not long after this Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, and President Lincoln came down there from Washington. When he was riding through the street on which the Fitz Hughes lived Allan was propped up in an easy chair on pillows, and his mother pointed out Mr. Lincoln to him.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed the boy. "What is it, Allan?" "He's the man who comforted me when I was carried off that dreadful battlefield, and he sent you my message."

Was Solely Self-Educated.

Thomas Lincoln, Abe's father, had little use for "book learning." When Abe began to show that insatiable desire for knowledge which characterized him throughout life his father complained that he was "wasting time," meaning that he should employ the time occupied in study to various duties about the farm. It is certain that Abe could not write—and possibly could not read—when his stepmother came to take charge of the Lincoln home. She it was who fostered the boy's desire to learn, and she managed to have him and his sister attend school, such as it was. Abraham Lincoln's school days added together would not make a year in the aggregate. But his reading consisted of everything in print that he could lay hands on, and in this way he picked up a fair education.

It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.—Lincoln.

America's Martyred President

1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia about 1780.

1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.

1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a merchant and a surveyor.

1838—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.

1842—Served as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war.

1844—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.

1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.

1858—As Republican candidate for the United States senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.

1860—Elected president of the United States on the Republican ticket, the disunion of the Democratic party giving him an easy victory.

1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.

1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports.

1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.

1864—Re-elected president by the Republican party, defeating Geo. B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party.

1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.

1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.—Lincoln.

Sayings of Lincoln.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

The Lord prefers common-looking people. That is why he made so many of them.

If danger ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad.

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go.

Probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from support of a cause we deem to be just.



1—Lieutenant Eban of the French aviation corps standing unconcerned with his dog beside his Farman machine, which a short time before had fallen from a height of several hundred feet. 2—Bandman and hospital staff men of the Americans who were first at the front in France. 3—Scene during the progress of a fire of suspicious origin that was started on oil barges at Port Newark and endangered the government ship-building plant there.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

AMERICA AND ALLIES ARE LAYING PLANS FOR VICTORY BEFORE YEAR CLOSES.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING

Workmen of Empire Demand Peace—Civil War Rages in Finland—Italians Drive Back Austrians—Secretary Baker's Excellent Defense Checks Criticism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Washington correspondents were permitted to say, last Friday, that the United States and the entire allies are maturing plans of supreme importance which it is hoped and believed, will bring the war to an end before the close of this year. What the project is, cannot be stated, but it is known that this country is about to use its men and resources on a far greater scale than has been considered possible, and that there will be close co-operation by all the opponents of the central powers.

In a message to American farmers, President Wilson declared the culminating crisis of the struggle has come, and that we must and shall win. He added that victory or defeat would be decided this year.

Industrial Germany at last seems to be rising in its strength, demanding that the war be ended without indemnities and annexations and that the condition of the proletariat be improved. This is really the big news of the past week, for if the hundreds of thousands of striking workmen, backed by the women of the country, can gain the support of a considerable part of the German army the autocrats and militarists may be driven from power or forced to recede greatly from their pan-German program in order to retain their hold on the reins of government.

In Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel and the Chemnitz industrial district of Saxony work has come to a standstill and all over the empire there are strikes. According to the meager dispatches from Germany, the soldiers and strikers fought in the suburbs of Berlin and some deaths resulted, though in several instances the soldiers refused to fire on the people. The two socialist factions are conducting the great demonstration, and many of their leaders are said to have been arrested. Three important newspapers of Berlin were suppressed. Minister of the Interior Waltraut refused to hold a conference with the delegates of the workmen.

Such was the condition of affairs, if surface indications meant anything. But the foreign correspondents in Holland and elsewhere were dubious. They more than half believed the imperial government had stirred up the strike movement in the hope that it would affect the entire country and bring about peace, or that it intended to use the movement to break off negotiations with the Russian bolsheviks.

There was much uncertainty as to what was going on in Austria, as the censorship was very active. Reports from Vienna were that the state granaries there were destroyed by a conflagration which the revolutionaries were accused of having started.

From Petrograd came the statement that the workmen of Warsaw had struck in protest against Von Kuehlmann's demand that Russia recognize a Polish government protected by Germany.

It is interesting to learn that William B. Thompson, formerly head of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, contributed a million dollars or more to promote the spread of bolshevik propaganda in Germany and Austria, believing it would be the greatest instrument in the undermining of the militarist regimes in the central powers. This idea seems to be aviators have carried vast quantities fully justified by results. The Russian

NO PESSIMISM IN FRANCE

Head of General Pershing's Intelligence Section Says All Are Confident of Ultimate Victory.

Maj. Frederick Palmer, head of the intelligence section of General Pershing's staff, corroborated the statements of Secretary Baker, before the executive committee of the League for National Unity. He said in part: "The outline of a ship is burned on the heart and brain of every American

of bolshevik literature across the lines, and this, together with the general publication of President Wilson's war aims address, has had immense influence.

The conflict in Finland between the government of that new republic and the revolutionists, who seek to follow the example of their brethren in Russia, has resulted in some sharp fighting. The so-called white guard, supporting the government in northern Finland, defeated the fed guard despite the help given the latter by Russian soldiers, and then began a march on the southern part of the country, where the red guards were in control. A report that Sweden had intervened in behalf of the government was denied.

The Roumanians joined forces with the Ukrainians under the command of General Stcherbacheff, whom the bolsheviks declared an outlaw, and invaded Bessarabia, partly to restore order there and especially to protect great stores of supplies belonging to Roumania that had been removed there at the time of the German invasion. This move, added to other sources of irritation, caused the Russian government to break off all relations with Roumanian and to announce that it would fight the Ukraine. The troops of the rada got into action, and in Volhynia they defeated the bolsheviks, taking possession of Lutsk.

On the other hand, the Ukrainians were forced to surrender Kiev to the bolshevik troops.

The bolsheviks seem not to have come to any agreement as to the peace negotiations with Germany, and it was reported the breach between the Lenin and the Trotsky factions was widening. The premier favored yielding to the German demands, as might be expected from him, while Trotsky firmly opposed such a course.

The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were resumed on Tuesday, the Russian delegates returning as the "representatives of the world proletariat," for the pansoviet congress in Petrograd has declared for a holy war against all imperialists. Trotsky was given a free hand in dealing with the central powers.

Italy struck suddenly and hard last week at the Austrian line on the eastern Asiago plateau. The dashing Italians broke through the enemy's positions, took some 1,500 prisoners and repulsed all counter-attacks. A day or so later they attacked again, taking enemy positions on Col del Rosso and Col Dechele and finally pushing on to the capture of Monte di Val Bella, a dominating height. A thousand more prisoners, many guns and large quantities of supplies were taken. The Teutonic resistance to these attacks was strong, but the Italians, who had valuable assistance from the French and British batteries and aviators, were not to be withstood. This looked like the beginning of a real offensive that might develop into a drive of magnitude, the probable object being to drive the enemy back against the slopes of the snow-covered Alps.

On the west front there was ever-increasing artillery activity but no notable infantry movements. The much-advertised German offensive still was delayed, perhaps waiting for internal troubles to simmer down. The sector held by the Americans was subjected to frequent shelling, and one early morning trench raid was made there, so that General Pershing had to report a number of casualties.

Our government gave out the gratifying news that sixteen great transports, the biggest armada ever sent out by America, had arrived safely at French ports and unloaded thousands of soldiers and immense quantities of war material. The assembling of the men and the departure of the vessels were successfully kept secret, and all submarines were avoided. The transports were all formerly German or Austrian steamships that were seized by America, among them being the Leviathan, which was the Vaterland, largest of Atlantic liners. The German press had led the German people to believe that most of these ships had been damaged by their crews beyond repair.

According to Secretary of War

officer and man who is in France. "Two pictures come to my mind in clear contrast—the one of John Pershing, the builder, resolute and determined, at his desk at headquarters, or on his inspections. He has no time for pessimism. Officers who indulge in it in his presence soon find their mistake. The other picture is the hotel lobbies in Washington, where gloom has of late been the fashion and fed by whispered tidbits of pessimistic rumor.

"If the reports which come to us

Baker, the United States now has nearly half a million men in France, and a million and a half more who will be ready to go whenever transportation is provided. Which does not accord with the opinion expressed by certain eminent Roches that the military power of America need give Germany no anxiety, because no great number of our troops can be taken over to Europe.

Stimulated, perhaps, by the successful attacks of allied aviators on Mannheim and other German cities, the Kaiser's air forces made two big raids on successive nights on London and southeast England. The bombs dropped by the first expedition killed 47 persons, mostly women and children, and all but one in the metropolis, and injured a considerable number. The second bunch of raiders murdered only two.

For the first time in months Paris was raided by enemy aviators. They attacked the city in considerable numbers and killed 20 persons and wounded 50.

Secretary Baker, at his own request, appearing a second time before the senate committee on military affairs, made an address that created so excellent an impression that much of the criticism of him and his management of the war department was silenced. He spoke frankly and eloquently, no longer seeking to cover up the faults of the bureau, but asserting that his critics had made it appear that specific cases were characteristic of general conditions, which was not true, and that every mistake discovered had been rectified and none of them repeated. His explanation and defense of most of the criticized acts of his department sounded convincing, and he displayed no ill temper or animosity.

The immediate result was an amicable conference between Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain. The senator assured the secretary the urging of the munitions director and war cabinet bills was due only to patriotic desire to help win the war and in no way was intended to reflect on the administration. Mr. Baker finally agreed to reconsider his objections to the former measure, but asked that the latter be shelved. It was believed that if the position of munitions director is created it will be filled by Mr. Stettinius, who already, in the reorganization, has been made surveyor general of army supplies. His long experience as purchasing agent for the entente allies seems to fit him peculiarly for the place.

The good results of the senate investigation and of the general criticism directed against some features of the war department's management are apparent daily, and the improvement may go on until all the critics are satisfied except those who hold that a professed pacifist is not the man for secretary of war in war time.

Secretary Lansing announced Wednesday that an agreement had been arranged by the United States, Great Britain and Canada providing that subjects of each country in any of the others may return home within sixty days for military service, and if they do not they may be drafted where they are.

The British and Canadian recruiting missions in the United States, under the command of competent and experienced officers who have all done their bit at the front, have been getting reasonably good results in New York, New England, Chicago, and many other sections of the country, and they will hail with joy such a pact as is planned, for there are thousands of British subjects in the United States who only need to be pushed a little in order to get them into the armed service of their country.

Explosions and fires in plants that are making war material continue to be disastrously frequent, despite the efforts of the secret service to catch the spies and agents responsible. One of the worst of these occurrences was a great explosion in the naval torpedo station at Newport News, Va. Another was a disastrous fire on oil barges that threatened the big government shipyard at Port Newark. Federal agents believe many of these outrages are the work of pacifists who call themselves Americans.

In France are correct, the German staff takes the new American army very seriously.

"We have every kind of worker in France, every kind of expert. There is no department of human activity which is not represented. We are building almost everything we could at home, from machine shops to bakeries, from railroads to barracks. I would sentence all pessimists to starvation for Pershing in France. We are not losing the war. We are winning the war."

Costs Less and Kills That Gold

CASCARA QUININE

The standard cold cure for 30 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiate—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

Children Who Are Sickly

When your child cries at night, tosses restlessly in its sleep, is constipated, feverish or has symptoms of worms, you feel worried. Mothers who use their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of **Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children**

for use throughout the season. They tend to break up colds, relieve feverishness, constipation, teething disorders, nervousness, regulate the bowels and destroy worms. These powders are pleasant to take and easy for parents to give. They cause the stomach to act on the liver and give healthy sleep. Get the genuine box with the Trade Mark. **Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.**

Used by mothers for 37 years. Sold by all druggists, etc. Sample mailed FREE. Address: A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y. Be sure you ask for and obtain Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Strange Conduct of Tethered Horses. Punch reports an order that it declares was recently issued at the front: Great care must always be exercised by soldiers in tethering horses to trees, as they are likely to bark, and thereby destroy the trees.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules taken today eases the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Tablets three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching pains. Be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1896 GOLD MEDAL Haarlum Oil has been the national standard. The Dutch Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The Dutch word "Haarlum" would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Haarlum Oil Capsules." This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlum Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlum, Holland. But be sure to get the GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money back if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

His Wish About the War. He is an old-fashioned man who is getting well along in years and he finds it rather difficult to keep pace with the rapidly changing phases of the war situation. He is loyal, however, and does his best to keep up, though at times he finds himself a stride or two behind.

The other day the news was broken to him that because of his income from a farm and certain other real estate, he probably would have to pay a small income tax, under the law relating to that subject. It was the wife who first discovered this interesting bit of news and after she had read it to him out of the paper the old man remarked: "Maw, sometimes I almost wish this war had never happened." Indianapolis News.

How She Told. A visitor to a certain Brooklyn household was duly amazed by the wonderful likeness between the twins. "Why," she gasped, "I never saw two children look so much alike. How does your mother tell you apart?" "Well," explained Tommy, "she finds out by spanking us. Clarence hollers louder than I do."—Oakland Enquirer.

Love. Jack—"My sweetheart is the best-looking girl in the town." Tom—"Quite likely. Mine lives in the country."

The treasure chest of Success is not unlocked by the nose of Impudence.



UNLIKE other cereals Grape-Nuts

requires only about half the ordinary quantity of milk or cream. Likewise because of its natural sweetness it requires no sugar. Grape-Nuts the ready cooked food, is an all-round saver.

"There's a Reason"

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

A. C. OLSON, Prop'r.

This store is open from 12 noon to 9 p. m.
Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The above are our business hours. The store will be closed at all other hours. Orders phoned in during the forenoon hours will be delivered during business hours. We will look after all your wants promptly according to above regulations.

Prescriptions Delivered Promptly
at all hours

PHONE NUMBER
ONE



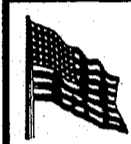
Crawford Avalanche

D. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 7



United in the
Service of our
Country.

LUXBURG is by no means the only insane Hun. Any resident American citizen Hun who acts or talks for Germany now is either insane, feeble minded or traitorous. He or she should be at once shut up or shot. The alien Teuton should also remember that while he may be loyal to the Vaterland, he must not get out of this country if he desires to aid his Hun compatriots by word or deed. Everybody and everything here now must be for America—Moderator Topics.

Lieut. Spies Says German Officers Will Go To France.

Camp MacArthur, Jan. 24, 1918.

My dear Millie and all:—

Your letter of January 15th received this p. m. Glad to hear you are getting along alright. Wrote to you last night and am sending pictures today. From your letter I see that people up there seem to think that the Government is not going to allow German born soldiers and officers to go to France and fight the Kaiser. Well its the old story of people that know the least talk the most. As far as the German born officers are concerned, I can say that they are to go over as well as others, I know to be so, as we have the orders here to comply with. Any German born who volunteered to fight for the U. S. you can bank on will do his duty.

When the 32nd Division started to move from here, a Casual camp had to be established to take care of those that would be left behind on account of sickness, discharges, etc, so a number of officers were detailed to handle this new detachment, but that did not mean that these officers would be left behind. A large number of these officers have orders now to proceed to the Port of Embarkation with the next regiment that leaves here. Most of them yes, I know all, are German born and only to willing to go. About the only things that will keep officers from going with their troops will be the age and physical standing.

Many of the National guard officers are not spring chickens anymore, and some, very few do have physical defects that disqualify them for going to France. But as far as being German born is concerned, the government knows how loyal they are.

Captain Einfield and myself are detailed as Supply officers in the Casual detachment and probably will have to stop here for some time unless relieved or transferred. I had to report for physical examination but don't know, what the Surgeons are going to report, I think I passed alright, and hope that I get a crack at the Kaiser but if I can't go over, I'm sure I can do a lot of work here to help lick the Kaiser. And I haven't seen one German here that don't feel the same way, I can't write you any news from here, no time to go to town. The weather is fine, and am feeling good. Received the package with socks this morning. Many thanks. Hope you are all well. And hope to hear from you soon.

With love to you all.

Ed.

Address my mail,
Lieut. Edwin Spies
Casual Detachment 32nd Div.
Camp MacArthur,
Waco, Texas.

Merrilda's Uniforms.
Elizabeth was looking at a fairy book, when she espied some merrilda on a page that big sister had just turned over. She opened her big eyes and said, "Oh, sister, wait a minute. Let me see their beauty uniforms."

ing order I will investigate Heaven and see about introducing my principles there.

"But the time of my arrival is uncertain. Her Satan. I hope it will be many years in the future. I have much to do here on earth to establish my divinity, and how long that will take is a conjecture. My hopes have been high until the last six months, but now—and this I do not want made public—in my inner conscience there creeps an insidious doubt. I have had the world at my feet in this holy war, begging for mercy, but of late there has appeared against me another foe, of whose defeat there comes to me in the small hours of night a question. I refer to America, the land of the fee and the home of the knave. This country has been only six months against me, but in its Army are 10,000,000 men; in its treasury repose billions of dollars; in its people is arousing the spirit of '76, a spirit that has never known defeat. I had thought my spies would offset their preparations; my subjects compel their neutrality; my peace propaganda which I so insidiously intrigued into their educational system delude them as to my ambitions and plans. But all my work has but stirred them to greater wrath. Tho I belittle their efforts and sneer at their ideals and plans, in my innermost heart there lurks a dread of the time to come, of the day of reckoning. And so, Herr Satan, should I appear unexpectedly in hell there will be no need of question—you will know the Americans sent me. In fear and trembling.

WILHELM
"Emperor of Hell and Germany, King of Prussia, Partner of Gott."—Ex.

High School Debating Team Lost to Gaylord.

The debating team of Grayling High school, consisting of Messrs Roy Case and Hugo Marienthal and Miss Mary Cassidy, with Emerson Bates as substitute, debated with Gaylord High school debating team at Gaylord last Friday night.

The subject under debate was "Government ownership of railroads." Grayling team had the affirmative side and tried to establish the proposition that certain abuses had arisen under the present system of private ownership and that government ownership would prove an effective and practical remedy.

The negative side argued that government ownership was socialistic and Germanistic and therefore un-American. In America the individual does things; in Germany the government is the prime consideration. The Gaylord team won, receiving two of the three votes of the judges. They were eloquent and effective debaters, and the fact that our team had never taken a part in a debate or seen one, and yet secured a one to two decision, speaks admirably for our team, and they made a most creditable showing that night. The truth that the Grayling team did not win the debate, does not indicate that their efforts have been wasted. In this first effort they gained rich experience, which is going to stand in good account in the future of our debating teams.

The members were accompanied to Gaylord by Prof. Otterbein, and they all speak highly of the fine entertainment and courtesies extended them while in that city. They say that Gaylord treated them royally, and that there is a fine school spirit in Gaylord and excellent co-operation on the part of Supt. Keyworth, the teachers, pupils and parents. There was a large attendance at the debate, manifesting an interest in school affairs on the part of the people of the city.

The only unpleasant feature of the trip was returning when the members of the Grayling crowd waited from about mid-night until after 9:00 o'clock the following morning for their train to Grayling. There was no telling when it might arrive at the station for its engine could be heard puffing and trying to get thru a snow drift a few miles north of Gaylord.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

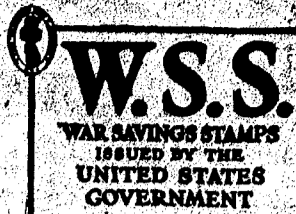
There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mill by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fat will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American people and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.



GERMAN ALIEN ENEMIES MUST REGISTER AT POST OFFICE.

Week of Feb. 4 to Feb. 9 is Designated Time for Registration.
The U. S. Post office department has issued orders to all postmasters that they must receive registrations of all German alien enemies during the week of Feb. 4th to Feb. 9th.

That means that there is no time to delay but that every such person in the United States should at once report to the postmaster to the region in which he resides, and there register according to regulations.

The orders make it mandatory that registration is made, and places the responsibility upon the individual to see that he does so in due time. Kindly pass the information to others so that all liable parties may have due and timely warning.

American Defense Society Warning

Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy.

Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.

The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces.

Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice, communicate at once with the police department.

SHERIFF HEADQUARTERS
Telephone 77

"WE WON'T WIN IF WE WASTE"

Tested Wartime Recipes

FOR USE IN MICHIGAN

To the Housewives of Michigan:
The following recipes have been prepared and tested at the Michigan Agricultural College under the supervision of Dean Georgia L. White, member of the executive committee of the Michigan food conservation service. They are practical, economical, and of first class dietary value.

They have been prepared with special view to Michigan conditions—native products being utilized so far as possible, and market prices in this section of the country being taken into special account.

They lay down a practical method by which Michigan cooks may assist in the great movement to SAVE FOODSTUFFS. Use them. Help the cause. Help win the war.

GEORGE A. PRESCOTT,
Michigan Food Director.

WAR BREAD

1-4 lb. cornmeal (3-4 C.), 1-2 lb. bran (4-27 C.); 2-1/2 lb. bread flour (8-9 C.); 6 T fat; 6 T sugar; 4 salt; 6 C water; 1 cake compressed yeast.

Soak yeast in 1-2 C of the water. Boil remaining 1-2 C of water. Pour into it the cornmeal stirring constant ly. Cook 5 minutes. To the hot cornmeal add the fat, sugar, and salt, stirring until fat is melted. When cooled to lukewarm, stir in the dissolved yeast cake, and add flour and bran. Knead on board until smooth. Place in pan, grease top, and let rise until its bulk is doubled. Bake. Make four good-sized loaves. This may be shaped into rolls if preferred.

RYE BREAD.

1 qt. milk; 2 T sugar; 4 salt; 2 C butter; 1 cake compressed yeast; 6 C rye flour; 3 C white flour.

Scald the milk and pour it over the sugar, salt, and fat in a large mixing bowl. Allow this mixture to cool until it is lukewarm. Dissolve the yeast cake in some of the mixture, being very careful not to use the liquid until it is lukewarm. Add the yeast to the rest of the mixture and if there is time put in a warm place for an hour. If not convenient, add the flour gradually, reserving one cupful to be used in the kneading. Set in a warm place for about 1-3/4 hours. Mix down and let rise again for one hour. Mold shape, and put into greased bread tins. Set in a warm place, and when dough has doubled in volume bake in a moderate oven for one hour. This makes two large loaves or three medium ones; weighing all together about 4-1/2 lbs.

NUT BREAD.

2 C sour milk; 1-2 C sour cream; 1 t soda; 1 t salt; 1 C nut meats; 3 C graham flour; 1 C white flour; 1 C sugar.

Mix dry ingredients, add sour milk and sour cream, and lastly the nut meats broken in small pieces. This will make two loaves. Bake in a slow oven. Nuts are used for garnishing or in combination with most of the salads. They are also combined with many of the dried fruits when preparing them for the table and in the fruit preserves.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop
Is Now Moving to
Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States
Has Been Sent to Famine Threat-
ened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war. Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and bluing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 20,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

Turtle as a Food.

The choicest morsel of all the turtle tribe is the diamond-back terrapin. Because of its rarity and unusual flavor a specimen seven inches long weighing about four pounds is worth about \$5 and every additional half-inch in length adds another dollar to the price. Loggerheads, snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles are all eaten. The last named are the most palatable of all after the terrapin. They live in muddy streams and ponds and are easily caught on a hook baited with meat.

The Golden Rule in Business

Many people scoffed when Mayor Jones of Toledo proposed to conduct the business of the city according to the Golden Rule. But he proved it could be done, for the

GOLDEN RULE IS ONLY A SQUARE DEAL

That is what this store guarantees every customer who enters its doors. We have a really superb stock of

Dry Goods Clothing Shoes Hats and Furnishings

They are carefully and economically bought and will be honestly sold. We have the latest and best of the season's creations in all lines and only ask a chance to please you.

SALLING, HANSON CO.



Established 1878

RED CROSS RELIEF SAVES THE KIDDES

Belgian Children Get Their First
Real Meal in Many Months

Washington, D. C.

The War Council of the American Red Cross announces the following cablegram from the Paris headquarters of the American Red Cross in reference to the work of the Red Cross in caring for the repatriated refugees from devastated districts in France and Belgium.

"There arrived last week at Evian where the repatriates from France and Belgium are received back into France, a train loaded with Belgian children. There were 680 of them, thin, sickly, alone, all between ages of four and twelve, children of men who refused to work for the Germans and of mothers who let their children go rather than let them starve. They poured out the train, little ones clinging to the older ones, girls all crying, boys trying to cheer. They had come all the long way alone.

"On the platforms were the Red Cross workers to meet them, doctors and nurses with ambulances for the little ones waiting outside the station. The children poured out of the station, marched along the street shouting, 'Meat, meat, we are going to have meat', to the casino where they were given a square meal, the first in many months.

"Again and again, while they ate, they broke out spontaneously into songs in French against the German, songs which they had evidently learned in secret. The Red Cross doctor examined them. Their little claw-like hands were significant of their undernourished bodies, but the doctor said, 'We have them in time. A few weeks of proper feeding and they will pull up.'"

"Every day at Evian 1000 homeless people arrive, of which 60 per cent are children. 30 per cent of the older people die the first month from exhaustion. The children can and must be saved."

The Red Cross is caring for them. Are you a member? If not, join, if so, enroll for next year in the Christmas membership campaign.

The inspiring response to our "Call to Colors" has enrolled an army of 500,000 volunteers in Michigan under the Red Cross flag.

Let us make it 750,000! We cannot all serve in the trenches, but we can all serve at home. Membership is service. Enlist in the Red Cross army and show your whole-hearted sympathy with those who go to the front and your desire to lighten their hardships, guard their health, and bind their wounds.

Tales Out of School.

Willie S'imson—"My, but I thought you were a great deal bigger than you are." Fenton's response—"What gave you such an idea, Willie?" "Why, sister, said that all you did was to take up

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No advance taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

WANTED AT ONCE—While the weather continues, 300 customers to take advantage of our Workmen's Warm Socks and Mittens—full leather and in leather and cloth or wool combinations. The prices I will make you will certainly help you to buy the fuel and groceries—big reduction. Frank Dresser.

FARM for Rent or Sale—Located in Beaver Creek township. 30 acres cleared, house and barn, good pump. Apply to N. P. Olson, Grayling, or at Avalance office. 2-7-3.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN—I wish to announce that I now have a thoroughbred Holstein bull, Adam Gierke. 2-7-3.

OR SALE—House and two lots. Inquire Peter McNevin. Phone 891. 1-31-3.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels. To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substituted by twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

Toilet Articles

Rubber Goods
School Supplies
Stationery
Confectionery
Drugs
Prescriptions

They are
good when
we sell them
and the
price is al-
ways right.
Try us.

A. M. LEWIS,
Your Druggist

Phone 18



Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 7

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

T. W. Hanson was in Bay City on business yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Corwin of South Branch is visiting at the home of her son, Nelson Corwin.

Valentines—We have a fine new line of clever valentines.

Sorenson Bros. Furniture store.

Lunch will be served at the masquerade party next Monday evening, Feb. 11. Bill \$1.00. Extra lady 25 cents.

The young child of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Newell, of the South side, died very suddenly at their home Tuesday evening, from pneumonia.

Fire, which started from a defective chimney caused a damage of \$100 to the saloon building of George Burkhardt at Frederic last Friday morning.

Come to worship at the "Danebod" Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday evening services are cancelled until further notice. Preacher A. Mitchell.

Miss Hattie Gierke returned last Saturday from Flint, leaving her sister, Miss Beatrice Gierke who had undergone an operation at a hospital in that city, getting along nicely.

All Ford auto. supplies have been moved from the building opposite Decker's plumbing shop to Burke's garage on Railroad street. Ford owners please note. Geo. Burke. 26-3

The Parents-Teachers association meetings are for the fathers as well as mothers. This being formerly called the "Mothers" club, has given to many the impression that men are not wanted.

Examination of registrants is on in full force at the court house—110 first classers are going thru the first sprouts of soldierhood. Dan Mosher, Carl Nelson and Clyde King and others were ordered to go to Traverse City to take further physical examination.

Prosecuting Attorney Glen Smith left Monday night for Detroit where he hopes to enter the military service in some capacity. He says that unless he is successful he will enter the law office of Frank Lawhead in Detroit as assistant in the general practice of law.

The following citizens of Grayling will address our high school on Monday mornings: Rev. J. J. Riess Feb. 8; Mayor T. Hanson Feb. 18; Mrs. S. N. Insley Feb. 25; Mrs. O. Michelson Mar. 4; Rev. A. Mitchell Mar. 11; We expect others will follow later. Mrs. O. Michelson will present the school with a Service flag on her date.

C. J. Hathaway received an order this morning from Sgt. J. W. MacKay of Ambulance company 168, now located in France, requesting that he be sent two pairs of eye glasses. He says that he broke his lenses and that he is unable to duplicate them in France at present due to the fact that nearly all opticians are in the army. Sgt. MacKay will be well remembered by many Grayling people, particularly those of the Masonic order, where he visited several times last summer.

The order of the Fuel administration is still in force and will be strictly complied with in Grayling. All places of business will be closed all day Monday, except places where food stuffs are sold, such as groceries, meat markets, etc., which are permitted to remain open one half day. Other days such places will be open for business nine hours and Saturdays 12 hours. As scheduled at present the Grayling groceries and markets are open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; and Saturdays 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Dry goods stores are open from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m., except Saturdays, when they are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. The Grayling opera house and other places of amusement may be open Mondays but must close Tuesdays.

Conductor Ball of the Michigan Central, missed getting onto his train at Roscommon Tuesday morning, and the crew didn't miss him until they reached Horriban's switch, about four miles south of Grayling. They stopped the train and returned to Roscommon to pick up their conductor. Mr. Ball says that the extreme cold caused the escaping steam from the boilers to completely hide the train so that he was unable to see the car steps and handles, and after missing one door he finally caught the rear coach but was unable to get on as the vestibules were closed. There was nothing for him to do but wait in Roscommon for the train to return and pick him up. This didn't make the passengers feel any better for the train was already over four hours late.

The Hospital Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. T. W. Hanson Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14. Mrs. Oscar and Mrs. Eberhart Hanson will assist Mrs. T. W. Hanson in entertaining.

Sheriff Cody made a trip to Detroit first of the week and brought back Frank LaFond with a criminal warrant, charging him with larceny from a dwelling. The complaint was made by John W. Burke of Frederic.

You laboring men who haven't time to read a newspaper in the morning before going to work, read the Bay City Times-Tribune. It's published at noon of the same day you receive it. Better service isn't to be had. Order it now. Adv.

The ground-hog saw his shadow all right Feb. 2, so we may, according to the old adage, look for six weeks more of winter weather. It has been so long since we have seen anything besides winter weather that we have almost forgotten that there is any other kind.

A patriotic program will be given at the high school auditorium Tuesday evening, February 12, under auspices of the Parents-Teachers association. The program is being prepared by some of the teachers. You are cordially invited. This means gentlemen as well as ladies. The program will begin at 7:15 o'clock.

"Gentlemen may cry peace, peace—but there is no peace. Our brethren are always in the field! Why stand we here idle? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give liberty or give me death!"—Patrick Henry, 1775.

Coldest night of the year was registered here Monday night, the temperature reaching 36 below zero by the government weather station at Portage lake. Private thermometers at the city registered as low as 40 below. That's too cold. We don't mind 10 to 20 below, for that is about the normal for several weeks past. Today is the warmest for several weeks, temperature hovering around 20 above at noon.

Secretary McAdoo writes Congressman Currie that no new postoffice buildings will be built until after the war. Mr. Pleasant, Midland and Clare in the tenth district will have to wait for new buildings heretofore authorized by congress. We doubt if any one of these towns need a postoffice building more than Grayling. Please, Mr. Currie, enter our application for a new, up-to-date federal building; we certainly NEED one. We know we speak the sentiments of almost every one of our citizens.

There will be a Basket Ball game between the Traverse City and Grayling, High school teams Friday evening, Feb. 8th at the School gymnasium. Traverse City is claiming to have a pretty fast team and are out for Northern Michigan championship. Of course you all know Grayling. We will stop the would-be champ just as we have the other teams. Come and see us do it. There will be a preliminary game between Frederic Juniors and Grayling Juniors. These are both scappy teams and will fight to the finish. You will be sure to enjoy this feature also. First game at 8 p. m. Second game at 9. Admission 15 and 25c.

Sad news was received in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett, Tuesday of the death of their son, Louis Bennett, a member of Co. B. 120th Machine Gun Battalion, of the U. S. army. Death was caused from pneumonia and occurred at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, where the young man was stationed with his company awaiting final orders to leave for France. Mr. Bennett who enlisted in the army, last summer during the mobilization of the troops at Camp Ferris, came to this city with his parents from Lewiston, only a short time before. His parents are grief-stricken over their sad loss, and have the deepest sympathy of many friends. The remains have been brought from New Jersey to West Branch for burial.

Somebody is going to tell you if you don't pay your income tax. Congress has fixed it so that somebody must tell, whether he wants to or not. One section of the War Income Tax law, exhaustively comprehensive in scope, requires every person, without exception, and every corporation, partnership, association, and insurance company, in whatever capacity acting, who paid \$800 or more to another person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company as interest, rent salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income, to report the name and address of the person, corporation, etc., to whom the payment was made, together with the amount of the payment, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, using a form prescribed for the purpose—Form 1099, now to be had from all collectors' offices. The forms must be filled out and returned on or before March 1, 1918, accompanied by Form 1066, which is a letter of transmittal and affidavit certifying the accuracy of Form 1099.

Notice.

Being aware of the inconvenience of reaching me at my present place of employment during regular business hours. I have this day appointed Frank Sales, County Clerk of Crawford County, a special deputy village clerk, with whom applications may be made for payment of the Dog License as provided by Act 347 of the Public Acts of 1917.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that such application may be made to, and such tax will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Crawford County, and all tags and receipts will be issued therefrom, for the village of Grayling.

Dated February 6th 1918.

T. P. PETERSON,
Village Clerk.

Removes Hatpin Danger.

Clipping the point from a safety pin, sliding the coil over a hatpin and closing the clamp over the point of the latter will protect it from injuring a person.

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Basket Ball

Grayling High School
vs.
Traverse City

Friday Night at School Gymnasium. Admission 15 and 25c.

Red Cross Receives \$185 From Odd Fellows Ball.

The benefit dancing and card party given last night at Temple theatre by Grayling lodge I. O. O. F. more than met the expectations of the members of that order. It was estimated that the money receipts would amount to between \$100 and \$125, but when the total amount reached about \$185.00 it surprised all.

The party itself was as enjoyable as any of our best parties, and the committee in charge—C. O. McCullough, Holger Peterson and Alfred Hanson, saw to it that everybody was courteously looked after, and that they had a good time. The music (Clark's orchestra) began promptly at 9 o'clock and from that time until the last dance was announced at 2:00 a. m., the ball room was very much in action; and even the last number found the floor filled with dancers.

The ball room was very pretty with Red Cross emblems and the national colors. Above the stage was a large red cross; in each window was a red cross, and hanging from the center of the room was a square red cross lantern illuminated. A fine large U. S. red, white and blue pennant hung gracefully above the entrance door. Every seat in the gallery was occupied by spectators of the dancers.

Those who preferred to spend the evening playing cards were afforded such opportunity to their heart's content. In the lodge room above the ball room, as many as a dozen tables were in use almost constantly. Here to, the crowd remained until the orchestra below played "Good night ladies." They were having such joyment they were prone to quit.

The ladies of the Rebekah lodge were not going to let the Odd fellows take all the plums in this benefit party and just to show their patriotism and chivalry they furnished a serve-self luncheon to the guests of the evening, charging five cents for each, for sandwiches, fried cakes and coffee, and contributed the neat sum of \$49 to the amount of \$185 before mentioned.

In justice to the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs we wish to state that the entire proceeds of the party and luncheon were turned over to the Red Cross. The expenses amounting to \$32 were paid by the lodge members and the eatables were donated by the ladies.

This certainly is noble work on the part of the members of these two societies, and truly patriotic, and is certain to please every one of our 1,000 members.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons cigar store have the Bay City Times-Tribune for sale daily. Leave them your order for daily delivery. They will promptly attend to it. Do it now. Adv.

The school house in School district No. 1, Beaver Creek township, known as the Benedict school house, was burned to the ground Tuesday afternoon. Fire was discovered in the ceiling near the chimney soon after school opened in the afternoon, and it was only by prompt action by the teacher, Mrs. Edie Henry, that the children were able to leave in good order and also to save some of the books and furniture. The school seats, some of the children's books, pictures and a few other articles were lost. It is believed that the chimney must have cracked or exploded in the attic, thus causing the combustion. The building was insured for \$900.00.

Notice.

Being aware of the inconvenience of reaching me at my present place of employment during regular business hours. I have this day appointed Frank Sales, County Clerk of Crawford County, a special deputy village clerk, with whom applications may be made for payment of the Dog License as provided by Act 347 of the Public Acts of 1917.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that such application may be made to, and such tax will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Crawford County, and all tags and receipts will be issued therefrom, for the village of Grayling.

Dated February 6th 1918.

T. P. PETERSON,
Village Clerk.

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LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Special showing of New Spring Styles. A beautiful line of Muslin Undergarments in white and pink

Envelope Suits

A very elaborate line in white Muslin and white or pink Batiste

75c to \$3.00 a suit

Silk envelope suits at—

\$3.00 and \$3.50

Gowns

A very pretty assortment in white and pink, lace and embroidery trimmed

75c to \$2.50

Skirts, regular and extra sizes, 75c to \$2.50

Children's Gowns 75c

Ladies' Pajamas, white and pink, \$1.75

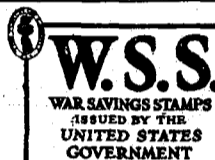
Corset Covers, Drawers, Brassieres

We are sure this is the largest and most select showing of ladies' undergarments ever shown in Grayling (See window display)

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Phone 1251

The Quality Store



TOOLS For All Purposes

Have you a home? If so you find frequent use for tools. And to you we want to make a suggestion, and that is:

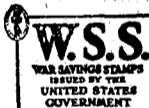
Buy High Quality Tools

They cost a little more at purchase time, but good tools hold their fine edges longer and permit the operator to do more work and better work.

We carry in stock the famous Diston Saws

Salling, Hanson Co.

Hardware Department



Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

VALENTINES

The cleverest designs yet ever devised are here for your selection

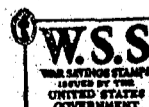


"Tomorrow is St. Valentine's Day
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window
To be your Valentine."
—Shakespeare.

A polite way to remind your friends of your friendship and regard. The absent ones will be made glad by receiving one of these cordial messages.

Sorenson Bros.

The Home of Dependable Furniture



Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man

The Value of Correct Eyesight

Faulty vision—an annoyance and serious handicap—eliminates many of the joys of life. Glasses—rightly fitted and adjusted—will save your eyes.

We will furnish the glasses

C. J. HATHAWAY

Optometrist Phone 1272 Jeweler

Registered under Michigan's Optometry Law by Examination



(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail price of sugar is around 8 1/2 to 9 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present needs and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies. German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and distribute 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government to August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 to 15 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 300,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale under our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.80 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and

anything over this amount to be added extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found," said such a differential between the cost of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred t. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.95 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.80 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year. With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical source from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, t. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$8 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refineries at seaboard points or about \$6.50 for sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba and we find it averages \$3.59, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.80 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the establishment's custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh medicine is taken internally, and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

Indigestion.

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion, and you will soon forget your stomach troubles. Try it.

MICHIGAN RED CROSS HAS NEW WORKSHOP



THE BIG INSPECTION ROOM.

Detroit—The Michigan State Board of the American Red Cross, now one of the national units of the organization, has established its inspection and transportation department. Under a new arrangement, Detroit is the state headquarters and the inspection and shipping point for Michigan, and all supplies from state chapters for the aid and comfort of the men of the United States military forces, both overseas and at home, will be sent here for sorting, inspection and re-shipment.

Of the new headquarters, the officials are justly proud. The work of sorting, inspecting, wrapping, temporary storage and sorting compartments has been done under the direction of Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, director of the Bureau of Woman's Work, and her women aids. There is a distinctive mark of femininity about the place in its absolute cleanliness.

The department is housed in the heart of downtown Detroit, in the mammoth Marquette Building, at the corner of Wayne and Congress streets. The 5000 square feet of floor space is contributed by the Murphy estate, owners of the building.

A progressive system is used in handling the tons of supplies, bandages, hospital garments and knitted goods. All shipments from the various county chapters are delivered at the headquarters, unpacked, sorted, assembled according to classification, and repacked for shipment in an orderly progression. Unnecessary hand-labor and all "lost motion" have been eliminated.

Entering the establishment, one finds a large receiving and shipping room, with tables accommodating eight workers each. Boxes and crates of supplies leave the freight elevator and are distributed along the tables. Here they are opened and the contents carried in wheeled trucks like great clothesbaskets, to the proper sorting rooms. All linen surgical dressings go to million members.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Peter Radford ON ADVERTISE IT IN AMERICA.



As a citizen of this nation and one intensely interested in its material development, I want to add my approval to the "Buy It in America" movement. Commercial patriotism and business pride are the foundation stones of success in industry and no country can become supreme in commerce and trade unless it fosters a spirit of friendship and partiality for its own products and institutions. It is the spirit of the hive that makes the wheels of industry turn and each community should be a progressive unit in our industrial universe. All things being equal the farmer should patronize the local merchant who is always a good citizen, a heavy taxpayer and friend of the farmer. The farmer sends the products of raw material to foreign markets and factories that meet on their way vessels laden with finished and foreign goods products coming to America. Any effort to minimize this economic waste ought to be encouraged.

But as a farmer and friend of the manufacturer and merchant I want to suggest an "Advertise It in America" movement. The manufacturer and jobber may blow loud blasts on the horn of patriotism but if they will put an "ad" in the newspapers in their trade territory, making a business presentation of their goods, they will find it far more effective than waving the Star-Spangled Banner. The farmer is as much interested in the price of the things he has to buy as in the price of the things he has for sale and the advertising columns of his newspaper are his price list. The price is the thing and the farmer wants the figures in cold type. The politicians give him all the patriotic bluntness he cares for. Business enterprise is a far more successful salesman than business patriotism.

There are many most worthy organizations working to promote commerce and trade but we seldom find organized effort to promote the press, yet it is recognized as the most powerful agency for progress the world has ever produced. We have all sorts of days calculated to promote business and honor industry such as Trades Days, Bargain Days, Labor Days, etc.; why not have a press day and all business concerns advertise the things they have to sell and everybody subscribe for the local paper and all delinquents pay a year in advance? There is nothing so elevating in civilization as the smile of an editor and nothing will contribute more toward the welfare of a community than the prosperity of the press.

The farmer is a friend and patron of the newspapers. He subscribes for the local paper and reads every line in it and it is the best investment he can make. There is no news so valuable as store news; no information so interesting as market demands; no tragedy so entertaining as the rise and fall of prices and no page more closely studied by the farmers than the advertising columns of the press.

Avalanche Want Ads Bring Results

INSURANCE

It is more profitable to insure BEFORE the fire than AFTER

Will not PREVENT the fire but it will give you a mighty thankful feeling after the flames have cleaned you out.

We represent some of the most substantial and prompt paying companies in the world, companies that do a tremendous business all over this country.

Only a trifling amount annually will protect you against the loss by fire of a life time of savings. Is it wise to delay even one single day?

O. Palmer FIRE INSURANCE and SURETY BONDS

ANNOYING KIDNEY ILLS.

Make 'Life Miserable' for Many Graying People.

There's nothing more annoying than kidney weakness or inability to properly control the kidney secretions. Night and day alike, the sufferer is tormented and what with the burning and scalding, the attendant backache, headache and dizziness, life is indeed a burden. Doan's Kidney Pills have given peace and comfort to many Graying people. Profit by this Graying resident's experience.

Peter Wm. Christenson, Chestnut St. says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills at different times in the past, getting them at Lewis' Drug Store, and they have always proved of great benefit to me. When my back has been weak or lame and the kidney secretions have been too frequent in passage, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. They have always fixed me up in good shape."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Christenson had. Foster-Milburn Co.; Mfgs.; Buffalo, N. Y.

Tobolok Gives Promise.

Tobolok is the mere beginning of a city. Some day a great metropolis will stand there. Tobolok today is what St. Louis or Chicago was a hundred years ago. The half million square miles of the province of Tobolok include huge areas of rich land, although the northern reaches are lapped by the Arctic ocean. Already a great part of it is sown in wheat and the cattle are increasing from year to year. With the building of railways these great Siberian plains will tell the story of our own West over again.

Getting Rid of Colds.

The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age should get to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to stay in bed three days at the start than three weeks later on.

Nightmares Aided Him.

Edgar Allen Poe was indebted to nightmares for some of his most terrible conceptions and stories. The scene in "Arthur Gordon Pym" where the hero awakes in the narrow bunk of a ship laden with earth and goes through all the terror of believing himself buried alive, is undoubtedly the result of a personal experience, not in waking, but in sleeping moments; whilst the conception of the Raven, with his everlasting "Nevermore" came to the poet as he dozed in his armchair whilst his pet raven perched on the top of the bookcase.—Exchange.

Dreadful Cough Cured.

A severe cold is often followed by a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, Marysville, Mo., writes: "About two years ago my little boy Jean caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it is just fine for children."

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John F. Hum, deceased.

Clyde Hum having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Allen B. Failing or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Alice J. Felt, deceased.

It is ordered, that the 25th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-31-3

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emma S. Hum, deceased.

Clyde Hum having filed in said court a petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Allen B. Failing or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph King, deceased.

Clyde King having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Edward King or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Knecht, deceased.

John Knecht having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to George Knecht or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1916, by Cora Stephan of the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan. Mortgagee unto Hoiger Hanson and Jane Hanson, of the same place, a mortgage which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Crawford county, in Liber G. of Mortgages, on pages 194 and 195, on August 30th at 2 o'clock p. m.

And whereas said mortgage has been duly assigned to Oscar Palmer by assignment bearing date of the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Crawford, February 23rd A. D. 1917 in Liber F. of Mortgages, page 543, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the same is now owned by him.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Ten hundred and fifty nine dollars and ten cents principal and interest and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in chancery to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage, wherefore by the power of said sale in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder there for at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county) on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1918 at 10:00 o'clock of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five (5) in town twenty six (26) north of range two (2) west containing sixty (60) acres of land. Saving two (2) acres more or less heretofore deeded to Daniel Moshel of the same place in Crawford County Michigan.

Dated December 11th 1917 Oscar Palmer Assignee of mortgage, Oscar Palmer Attorney for Assignee. Business Address, Grayling, Mich. 12-13-13

That Terrible Headache.

Do you have periodic attacks of headache accompanied by sickness of the stomach or vomiting, a sallow skin and dull eyes? If so, you can get quick relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for biliousness; and you may be able to avoid these attacks if you observe the directions with each package.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 1-31-3

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

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State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford. In Chancery. Gertrude E. Ford, Plaintiff, vs. William H. Lingle and Nona F. Lingle, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, made and entered on the 10th day of October, 1917, in the above entitled cause, I, the subscriber, being specially appointed as special circuit court commissioner of said county for this particular purpose, shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court house in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held) on the 1st day of March, 1918, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., all those certain lands and premises situate in the township of South Branch, Crawford county, Michigan, described as follows, to wit:—

The North Half of the Southeast Quarter (N 1/2 of SE 1/4) of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-five (25) north, range two (2) west.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918. John J. Niederer, Special Circuit Court Commissioner.

Hiram R. Smith, Attorney for Plaintiff. Business Address: Roscommon, Mich. 1-17-7

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